

## Nonlinear Analysis of Reactor Containment Structures during Ultimate Accident Condition

가  
PWR  
CANDU  
CANDU PWR 3 가

### Abstract

The nonlinear behavior of prestressed concrete reactor containment under severe pressure due to the loss of coolant accident is a major concern for structural safety in the design of nuclear power plant. For the evaluation of ultimate internal pressure capacity of containment structure, the nonlinear static analysis of large scale model was accomplished by using FEM. Especially because PWR-type containment has unbonded tendons, modified stress-strain relationship of an unbonded tendon was developed and applied. Also for CANDU-type containment, with bonded tendons, the nonlinear analysis was conducted. The analyzing technique in this paper can be effectively applied to evaluate ultimate pressure capacity of the real reactor containment structure.

1.

(reactor containment structure) (LOCA: loss of coolant accident)

[[1]].  
(reactor) 가 ,  
가 (PWR: pressurized water reactor) 가 (CANDU: Canada deuterium uranium or PHWR: pressurized heavy water reactor)

DIANA 8.1  
가 3

가

(discrete model)

(distributed model)

(layered element)

(embedded model)

(unbonded tendon)

(bonded tendon)

(sheath pipe)

가

2.

(Ring Beam) 가

가

가 (PWR) 가 (CANDU)

1

1

	가 (PWR)	가 (CANDU)
	60psi	18psi

2.1 가

-

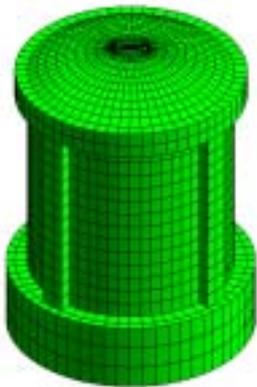
CANDU Rizkalla Gentilly

2 1/14 3m (wall)

(dome), (base) [[2]]. (hoop)

(buttress) (meridional)

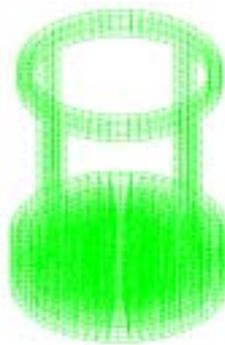
(ring beam)가 .



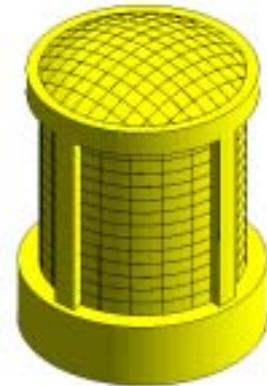
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

1 1/14 PCCM

20

24

180°

가

가 4

가

22

가

11

62kN

(cement grouting)

1 1/14 PCCM DIANA 8.1

Mindlin

1380 8

125 6

20

2024

2

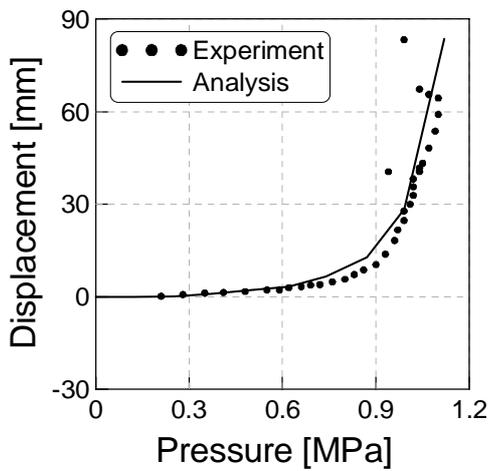
### 2 1/14 PCCM

Properties	Dome	Wall	Base
Geometry	100mm Shell $\rho_{s,in}=1.25\%$ $\rho_{s,out}=1.25\%$	127mm Shell $\rho_{s,in}=0.44\%$ $\rho_{s,out}=0.44\%$	Solid
Concrete	$f'_c=62.0\text{MPa}$		$f'_c=55.2\text{MPa}$
Re-bar	$f_y=483\text{MPa}$		
Tendon	One 1/2in. seven-wire strand ( $A_p=98.7\text{mm}^2$ ) with $f_{pu}=1862\text{MPa}$		

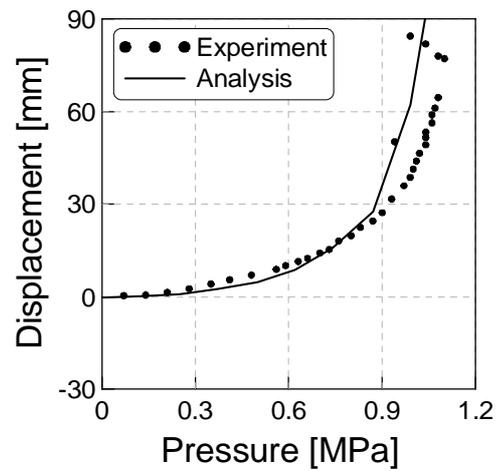
1/14 PCCM

(dome - apex)

(mid - height)



(a) radial at mid - height



(b) vertical at dome - apex

2 1/14 PCCM

2  
(gauge 225)

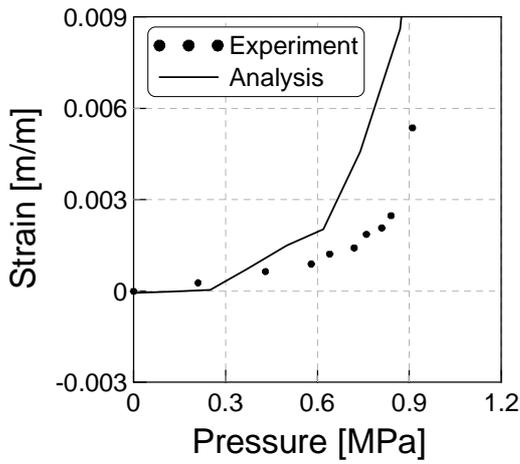
(gauge 237)

1.8m

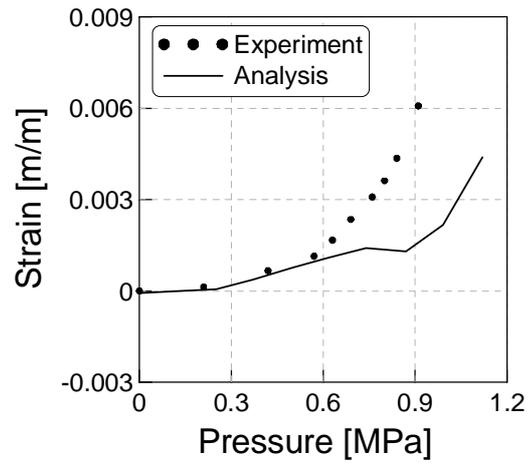
가

demec strain gauge (test G)

3



(a) hoop at mid - height



(b) meridional at dome - apex

3 1/14 PCCM

3

가

가

2.2 가

PWR

Hessheimer

Ohio

3

1/4

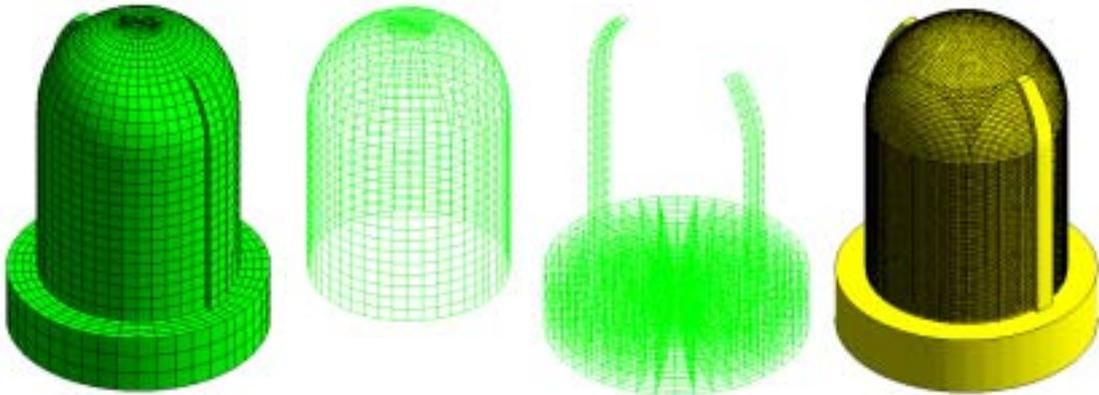
10m

[[3]].

, CANDU

(Permeability)

(liner) , CANDU  
(epoxy liner system) , PWR  
(steel liner plate) , 가

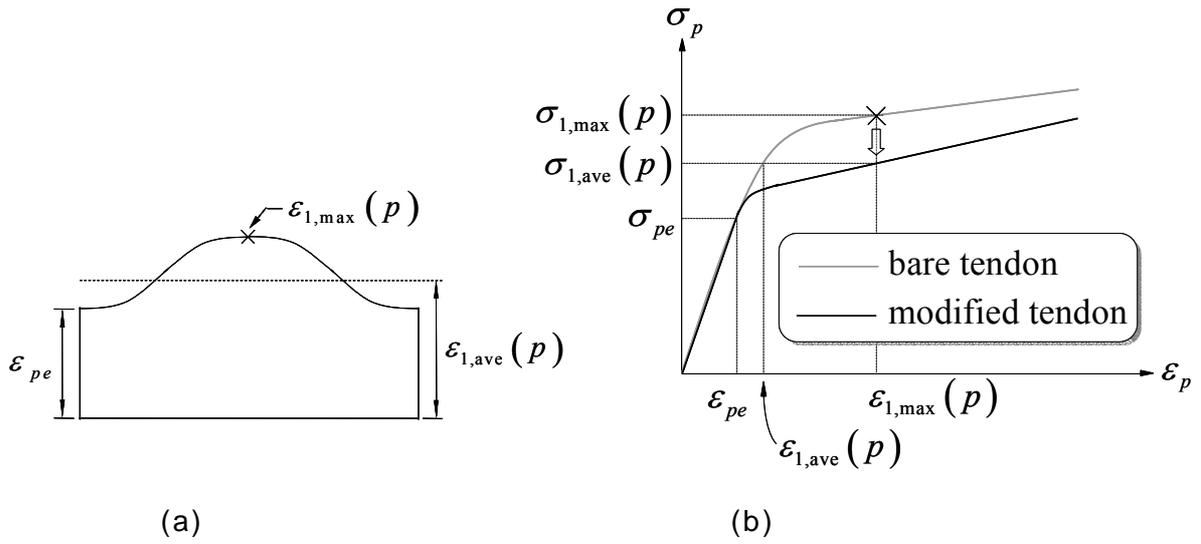


(a) (b) (c) (d)

4 1/4 PCCV

45 , 360 ° 45 ° 90 가  
45 ° 2.5 ° 90 가  
18 가  
444kN,  
494kN (grease)  
[[4]].  
4 DIANA 8.1 1144 8  
180 6  
80 20 264  
15 , 20 1584





5

$$(12) \quad \rho_i A_p \sigma_{pe} = \rho_i A_p f_{pu} \quad (12)$$

$$g_1^{-1}(\sigma_{1,ave}(p_i)) = f^{-1}(\sigma_{1,max}(p_i)) = \epsilon_{1,max}(p_i) \quad (12)$$

$$(g_1) \quad \text{가} \quad (f)$$

가

가

$$(g_2)$$

5

$$\begin{aligned} g_2^{-1}(\sigma_{2,ave}(p_i)) &= f^{-1}(\sigma_{2,max}(p_i)) = \epsilon_{2,max}(p_i) \\ g_3^{-1}(\sigma_{3,ave}(p_i)) &= f^{-1}(\sigma_{3,max}(p_i)) = \epsilon_{3,max}(p_i) \\ &\vdots \\ g_n^{-1}(\sigma_{n,ave}(p_i)) &= f^{-1}(\sigma_{n,max}(p_i)) = \epsilon_{n,max}(p_i) \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n$$

(14)

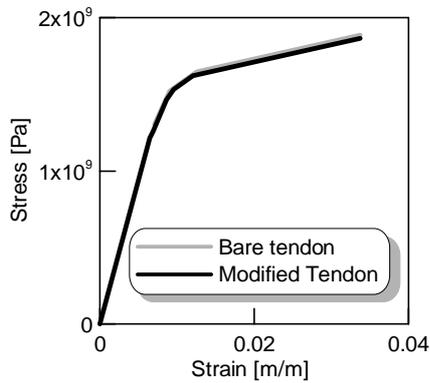
(TOLER.) 1%~5%

$$\frac{\sqrt{\sum_i (\sigma_{j,max}(p_i) - \sigma_{j,ave}(p_i))^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_i (\sigma_{j,ave}(p_i))^2}} \leq TOLER. \quad (14)$$

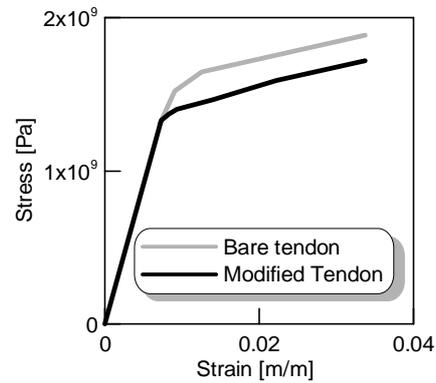
2.2

6

가



(a) Hoop tendon



(b) Meridional tendon

6 1/4 PCCV

1/4 PCCV

1/4 PCCV

7

(SOL #11)

6.2m

(SOL #6)

(LST:

limit state test)

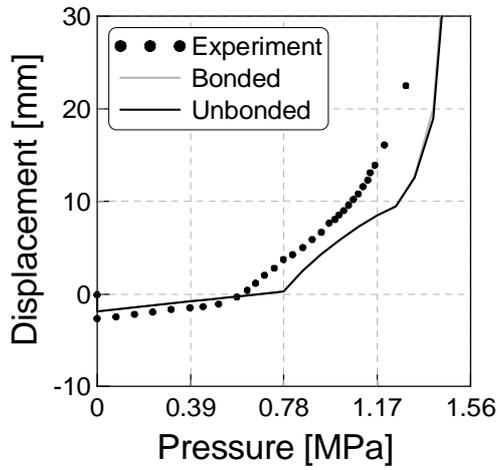
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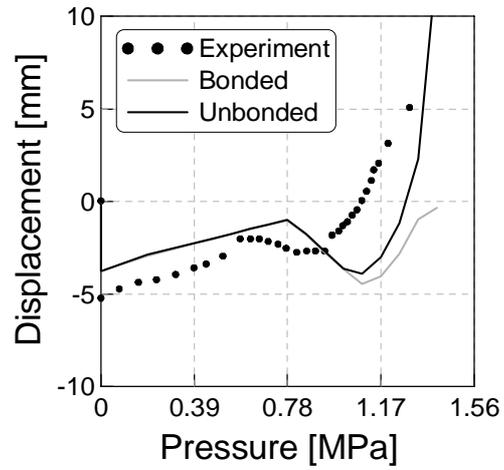
가

,

가



(a) radial at mid - height



(b) vertical at dome - apex

7 1/4 PCCV

-

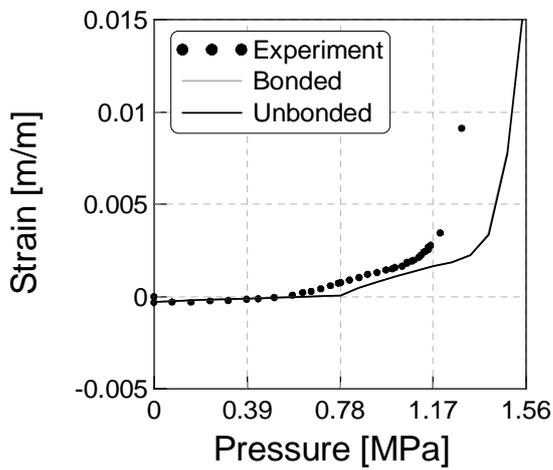
45 °

(SOL #29)

6.2m

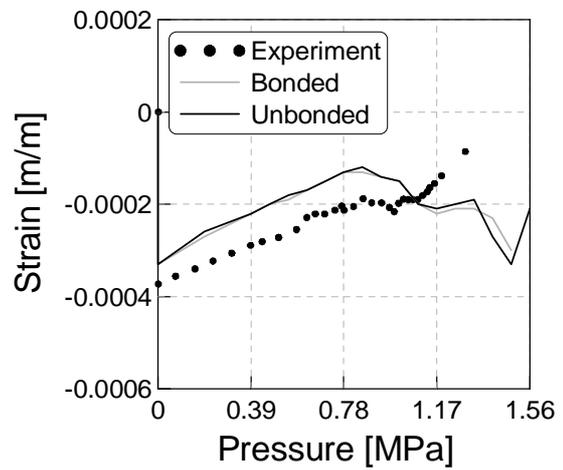
(SOL #22)

8



(a) hoop at mid - height

8 1/4 PCCV



(b) meridional at dome - apex

-

7

8

가

(anchor)

가

가

6

7

8

가

가

3.

가

PWR

✓

가

가

가

✓

가

✓

가

가

✓

가

, CANDU

PWR

3

가

4.

- [1] *fib* Task Group on Containment Structures, *Nuclear Containments*, International Federation for Structural Concrete (*fib*), 2001.
- [2] Rizkalla, S. H., Simmonds, S. H., and MacGregor, J. G., “Prestressed Concrete Containment Model”, *Journal of Structural Engineering*, ASCE, Vol. 110, No. 4, 1984, pp. 730-743.
- [3] Hessheimer, M. F., Pace, D. W., Klamerus, E. W., Matsumoto, T., and Costello, J. F., “Instrumentation and Testing of a Prestressed Concrete Containment Vessel Model”, *Transactions of the 14<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Structural Mechanics in Reactor Technology (SMiRT 14)*, Lyon, France, 1997, H03-4, pp. 97-103.
- [4] Sandia National Laboratories, *Pretest Round Robin Analysis of a Prestressed Concrete Containment Vessel Model*, U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and Nuclear Power Engineering Corporation (NUPEC), NUREG/CR-6678, 2000.
- [5] Naaman, A. E., and Alkhairi, F. M., “Stress at Ultimate in Unbonded Post-Tensioning Tendons: Part 2 – Proposed Methodology”, *ACI Structural Journal*, Vol. 88, No. 6, 1991, pp. 683-692.